THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

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Torics, Mugwumps, and Patriots. We observe that in their selections of descendants of Naw Yorkers of the Insticentury for places of prominence in the centennial proceedings, the committees of management make little discrimination between the descendants of the Patriots of the Revolution and those who have in their veins the blood of Tories.

As New York continued in the hands of the British throughout the Revolution, it was, of course, a place of refuge for the Tories. There was no comfort, and there was no prosperity for anybody who was not loyal to King Grouse. The Patriots were driven out of town and their property was confiscated, while the Tory merchants made all the money. Toryism was fashionable and

patriotism was despised. There were also many Mugwump's here at that period. They were the men who remained neutral, with a prejudice in, favor of vulgar in their eyes, and they light aloof from distinctively American polities as low and unbecoming to people of their consequence. Besides, Mugwumpery was not only fashionable, but it also was profitable. They took their position between the lines of the opposing parties, as the M: tgwumps of to-day do, ready to throw their strength to the one side or the other, as their interest might dictate. They were the political double-faces of the period.

But the Tories and the Mugwumps of New York had a hard time of it when the Patriots wen the victory and at last came into possession of the town. Then the situat ion was reversed. The Patriots did the perse touting, They pursued the poor Tories and Mugwumps with positive malignity. W. ben the Legislature was assembled, they petitioned that the king-lovers and turncosts should be driven out of! the place as public nuisances and ere-mies of the public peace. They ostracized them socially and disfranchised them. It wise impossible for Whigs and Tories to live it a harmony, as the speakers at a meeting held at the Vandewater coffee house in 1784 decl ared. Great numbers of the enemies of the patriotic cause had already fled to Nova S sotia. the Bahamas, and England, but enou th of them remained to keep the Whigs in continual rage.

A century has passed since then, ar sl of late years it has been the boast of cer tain families that they have Tory descent. But when it comes to picking out represental tves of the old stock for distinction during the centennial ceremonies, they are hardly the families to be so honored. Even now the American split is not strong am mg them. The fires of patriotism bearn rather in the breasts of the immigrants and the descendants of the immigrants whom the republic has received during the last forty years. The go proud and loyal citizens may not crowd ti be banqueting tables, and they may not be i h the cotillon at the hall, but many thousand & of them will march in the processions and . t million of them will watch the progress o t the display, and glory in it as a demonstra tion of American patriotism.

One of the Very Worst.

In the last batch of bills sent to us by our Albany correspondent, we find one which has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. FRANK P. DEMAREST of Rockland county, which is entitled "An act to provide for the enforcement and collection of debts incurred for the necessaries of life," and which is about the worst bill of the present session of the Legislature that has fallen under our notice.

Under the law of this State as it now exists, a man who sues another for debt cannot selze the debtor's property as security for his claim prior to the rendition of judgment in the suit, unless the debtor is a nonresident of the State, or is about to dispose of his property, or has disposed of it with intent to defraud his creditors. Such a seizure of the goods of a debtor at the beginning of a suit is known to lawyers as an attachment, and the law does not permit an attachment against honest resident debtors. The general tendency of legislation in this State with reference to suits for the collection of debt has been to refrain from any interference with the property of the person against whom the claim is made until that claim has been established by the judgment of a court:

But Mr. DEMAREST'S bill would change all this. It provides that any person, corporation, or association that shall sell or furnish any of the necessaries of life to any person, where the total value of such necessaries which have not been paid for at the time of bringing suit shall be not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, may sue the person to whom such necessaries have been furnished, by obtaining a warrant of attachment against his property; and under this warrant the Sheriff may selve twenty per cent. of the wages or salary of the alleged debtor. The bill further provides that the term "necessaries of life," within the meaning of the act, shall include food, medleine, shelter, and clothing.

Let us see what would be some of the

effects of this bill if allowed to become a law. Any grocer who had a claim of \$5 against a laboring man could, upon bringing suit for the claim, cause one-fifth of the man's wages to be seized by the Sheriff as they became due, and could hold the amount as security till the end of the suit, whether the claim was valid or not. A tailor who insisted that the price of a coat was \$5 more than his customer had agreed warsy for it could have the Sheriff take the property of that customer and hold it until question was settled by a court. And the bill would even cover the claims of landlords, inasmuch as it defines shelter as one of the necessaries of life. It would afford to a landlord a very much more drastic remedy than he finds in the present law for the dispossession of tenants. A landlord who had a claim against a poor man would simply sue him by obtaining a warrant of attachment, under which the Sheriff would seize the tenant's goods and keep them until

the suit was decided. Not only is the scheme embodied in this measure radically at variance with the tendency of legislation in this State up to the present time, but it seems to be distinctly directed against the poor, or those who are in comparatively humble circumstances. If any suits are to be begun by the seizure of the property of honest resident debtors, why should not all suits be begun in this way, instead of only such as involve claims which are not less than \$5 and not more than \$100 in amount? Why should there be any distinction in favor of those who can obtain large credits? Why should the goods of the poor man be subject to attachment when the goods of the rich man are not?

Perhaps Mr. Phane P. Demanest of Rock- it would furth at mean "the political subject citizens who will compare steps with them |

defend his bill. It needs defence, and needs It badly. It strikes us as a systematic device to enable those who deal with the poor to exact prompt payment of their claims by excessively and exceptionally harsh legal measures, which the rest of the community to themselves or their property. The enactment of such a law could not be justified, and no member of the Leg islature who supports it can justly claim to be considered a Democrat. We notice that it is stated to have been introduced by Mr. Demarest "by request." We cannot congratulate him upon a request. A member of the Legislature is not wholly relieved of responsibility for a | the water. measure because he introduces it at the instance of others. He should take care not to father bad bills, and Mr. DEMAREST cannot disown this one too soon.

More Land for Settlers.

The appointment by the President of a Commission to renew negotiations for the purchase of half the Sioux reservation in Dakota, is a reminder that an area six times as great as Oklahoma will probably soon be opened to settlement. There is plenty of chance yet for those who have failed to get the kind of homestead they want. The Ok-British ways. The ragged patriots were lahoma tract, bought of the Creeks and Seminoles, contains, in round numbers, 1,887,000 acres; the Cherokee Strip, which will probably be bought this summer, contains 6,022.-000; but the portion of the Sioux reserve which Gen. CROOK's Commission will endeavor to purchase, under the recent act of Congress, amounts to more than 11,000,000 seres. The extent and flertility of these Sloux lands, the impulse which throwing them open will give to the Northwest, and the facilities which will be offered by the railroads of that region, make these negotiations very important.

The Commission appointed last year for the same purpose by President CLEVELAND reported that eight objections were made by the Sioux. These objections the Commissioners regarded as excuses for rejecting any reasonable proposal; and they declared that "the defent of this act was a victory for indolence, barbarism, and degradation, as against the influences of the farm, the workshop, the schools, and the Gospel." Secretary VILAS. however, invited the leading chiefs to a conference at Washington, and there offered them better terms. These were also rejected, yet for reasons so clearly put as to look like anything rather than the devices of ignorance and degradation. They showed that the Sloux had learned something about land values and about the way to make bargains.

The Government wanted to give them fifty cents an acre for their lands, to have its own system of investing this money and paying out the income, and to follow its own notions of reservation boundaries and of the distribution of the proceeds of subsequent sales to settlers. The Indians objected to all this, and Congress took up their suggestions and partly conformed its plans to them. The Indians had asked for \$1.25 per acre, to be placed directly to their credit in the Treasury, with interest at 5 per cent. They also insisted on the fulfilment of certain stipulations of former treaties. Congress consented to a change in the boundaries of two of the reservations, and stipulated that the Indians should receive the proceeds of lands sold to settlers at \$1.25 per acre for the first three years; at 75 cents for the next two, and at 50 cents for the ensuing five, and that the Government should take all the lands then unsold at 50 cents per acre.

There is ground for believing that this compromise will be satisfactory. The maximum price is the one fixed by the Indians themselves; yet since it applies only to lands taken within three years, probably it is no more than fair, because the choice lots will doubtless have been selected by the end of that period. Then there will be a reduction in price for the second and third picks of the land. Some of it, no doubt, is very poor, yet the Government can afford to pay fifty sents an acre for it to complete the trade. lundry other changes were made in the wiginal plan, including the fixing of a higher r rice on lands taken for schools or religious cieties. Thus far all that has been heard fi om the Sioux reservations points toward ti w success of this plan.

The Women of England.

. At the present time the woman question is much more discussed in England than wi: th us. The recent failure of the Woman Evants. Will not the Democrats of the Su. Trage bill in the Legislature of this State was s made the occasion for humorous comme at only, and even the increasing extent to which the women of Kansas are using thei'r privilege of municipal suffrage, as sho en at the late town elections, has receiv at merely passing attention. But in Eng and nearly all of the magazines of the more i serious kind are considering various phas as of the woman question with refer ence to the bills before Parliament for granting the suffrage to women.

The most striking of these discussions takes place in the Fortnightly Review for the prese et month, Mrs. FAWCETT writing in favor of those bills and Mr. STUART GLENNIE in opt esition. The arguments advanced by each ; we substantially those to which we have b sen accustomed during the forty years of cont roversy over woman suffrage. Mrs. FAWCI IIT contends that "a sense of national respon sibility is such an immensely valuable influez ee on character that it is most desirable " to admit women to a share in government. They are the mothers of the race. and with itever broadens and strengthens their no bids tends to better fit them for the perfora cance of their natural function. "Great men do not spring from feeble mothers." an # England's best chance of keeping its place ... among "the masculine nations of Europa. * says Mrs. FAWCETT, " is to go on steadily developing the large degree of free-

dom an 1 power already allowed to women." Mr. Q I MINNIE quotes as the text of his article the remark of Lord Salisbury to a delegati con of the Primrose League at Edinburgh is at. November. "I earnestly hope," said Lord SALISBURY, "that the day is not far dista nt. when women also will bear their share in verting for members in the political world, and, in determining the policy of this country." When that day comes, if it ever comes, Mr. GLENNIE feels confident that it will be the : logginning of "social and political disaster." For he takes the view already presented by Prof. Goldwin Smith, that to give the st : Erage to women is to pass over to them the .control of the State, they being

in the maje rity. The bills tefore Parliament are two, one restricting 't oman suffrage to widows and spinsters, a 2 the same conditions as entitle men to vote, and the other prescribing that the "words in the Representation of the People's Acts: importing the masculine gender shall is clude women." Mr. GLENNIE military exhibitions are things of real concludes, the prefore, very teasonably, that if woman suffr age is granted at all, it will immediately or ultimately be extended so body of toops with whom drilling is an avoas to put women on a political equality cation their style may be fairly regarded as with men. " Manhood suffrage would mean womanhood , suffrage," and as there are half the object of earnest and undiscouraged a million more women than men in England. | emulation on the part of all less practised

land county will answer these questions and tion of men" to women. He entitles his paper "The Proposed Subjection of Men." But there seems to be a very plain drift Primrose League, which added to itself 120,-000 new members last year, is contributing to the result on the Conservative side, and would not for an instant tiplerate if applied | the Women's Liberal Unionist Association and the Women's Liberal Federation are also preparing the way by bringing women into active participation in electoral contests. Feminine interest in politics is small and slight with us as compared with England. Therefore it looks now as if we might borrow this innovation, as we borrow so many of his good judgment in complying with such our customs and fashlons, from the more revolutionary country on the other side of

Albany and the State.

The Republican members of the present Senate of this State have been entertaining the country with an uncommon sort of circus. Their time is short. Their present exhilaration may be regarded as a lightning before death. Their official life lasts about three weeks longer. We hope that their successors will be fewer in number and more worthy of the name of potent, wise, and venerable seignors. There is good prospect that the Senate to be elected next fall will be somewhat more representative of the majority of the people of New York than is the present one. The refusal, the persistent, unconstitutional refusal of the Republicans to give the Democrats a fair and proportionate representation in the Legislature by an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, will continue to give the minority party an ndvantage which the Democrats will have to make extraordinary exertions to overcome. On the other hand, the humbug and demagogism displayed by the present Legislature, and especially by the more unpopular branch of it, ought to prove of great help to the Democrats in the legislative elections of next fall.

The majority in the Senate has been disgustingly hypocritical and obstreperous. Its treatment of the temperance question has alone been enough to estrange the Prohibitionists, the sincere High License men, and even the Republican saloon keepers. The latter body is the only one it has really displayed any zeal for. As Republicans they may be satisfied with the Republican manœuvring at Albany. As saloon keepers it may occur to them that their rights would be better asserted and maintained by a policy of frankness. As for the High License men, we may take it for granted that they want a practicable High License bill, an honest, indiscriminating bill, a bill passed to become a law, and not framed and passed to be vetoed. Honesty is the best policy, and

so the Republicans may yet learn. It is proper, however, for the Democrate to reflect that the Republican treatment of high license and of the movement for ballot reform is calculated to strengthen the Republicans in the country. The Republicans have declared for ballot reform in the cities but not in the country. They have declared for excise reform in the cities but not in the country, the country districts being at present under the lowest license and the cities under the highest. Depending on the result of their own injury, depending on the fact that the failure to take a census hurts the Democrats in the growing parts and helps the Republicans in the stationary parts of the Commonwealth, the Republicans of the Legislature have frankly set the country against the city. This, to be sure, has been the ordinary Republican policy. This city knows by bitter experience how steadily that policy has been pursued. The Republicans of the Legislature which will die three weeks from Thursday have been particularly active in that line. The Republicans in the Senate have been indecently active. The city of New York has excellent reason to

be ungrateful to them. It is unnecessary to remark upon the folly, to call it by no darker name, of legislation or attempt at legislation which is not intended for the State as a whole, but meant to be a line of division between the correlated and inseparable interests of the cities and the country. Can the dwellers in the country regions of the State of New York to be made the tools of greedy and morally dishonest legislators? Are the people in the cities fully

aware of the imposition put upon them? The Senate to be elected this year will take part in the election of a Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL country towns and of the cities do their best to secure the election of a Democrat and break the long tradition of minority rule? Will not fair-minded, conservative citizens deem it their duty to condemn hypocrisy and humbug? The citizens of New York and of every other city in the State are in large part recruits from the country. For the country to set itself against the cities, for the cities to set themselves against the country, is for the hand to quarrel with the heart, for brothers to prey upon one another.

Salt and Sugar.

The free trade goose was cooked in Kansas with salt and sugar. Citizens of Hutchinson, boring in their town for natural gas drilled with increasing amazement through a bed of the purest rock salt, till they went wild with joy over 400 continuous feet as the final measure of the thickness of the wonderful deposit. This was a year and a half ago. Speedy surveys and borings over a large neighboring area demonstrated that Kunsus possesses a bed of purest rock salt 300 miles long, 25 miles wide, and 400 feet thick. The discovery educated the State. The gospel of protective duties on foreign salt forthwith became the faith of Kansas.

Also about eighteen months ago the secret economically making sugar from sorghum was finally wrested by Kansas experimenters from reluctant nature. No other State in the Union has so much of the soll. and possesses so perfectly the climate, necessary to the perfection of the sorghum plant. In her own market she can beat Louislana, France, Germany, the East and West Indies, and South America in the economical production of sugar. She can produce it for about two cents a pound. thinks that with tariff protection she will be able to beat all sugar-making foreigners out of her market.

This is why Kansas is against free trade ospecially in sait and sagar.

The Centennial Marching.

The proper ambition for every militia organization of every State: To march as well on the day of the centennial parade as our unusual but extremely welcome visitors, the West Point endets.

Those lovely youths are the tip-top professionals of the evolutionary art. Their beauty, totally apart from the exquisite surroundings of their home up the river. For a unapproachable. None the less it should be

on April 30. The vast crowd which will watch them all on that day hopes that the very best foot may be foremost with every organizatoward woman suffrage in England. The | tion that passes before their eyes. Then every military expert along the line will look with amazement at the perfection of

the display. For that admirable combination so characteristic of this peaceful land, the gentleman and the soldier, April 30 should be one of the most glorious days in our history.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati, has some very philosophical remarks upon the departure of Mr. Whitelaw Reid to discharge his new office in Paris. Our Cincinnati contemporary does not approve of the change which Mr. Reid is making. "When a man surrenders the control of such a paper as the New York Tribune, because he has become a subordinate of the Government," says our contemporary, "he makes a tremendous sacrifice." But what are we to think of the case of a man who surrenders the control of such a paper as the Commercial Gazette, also in order to become a subordinate of the Government; and when such an aspira-tion is nullified by the adverse decision of the Senate, why should the Senators be blamed, since they only keep the journalist in his superior place at home?

We fear the fact and the opinion of our distinguished Ohio contemporary are not entirely consistent with each other.

The people of this city, old folks as well as youngsters, are learning a great deal in these days about the Revolutionary history of our country and the founders of our republic. It is well. The history is inspiring and the founders were noble characters.

We do not sympathize with the suggestion that Gov. HILL, because of his Polo grounds veto, should not be admitted to any game in which the New York players play this season. The Governor should not be blamed. He did

As for the implacable fence wreckers, though. they should be condemned to sit upon the vacant bleaching boards every afternoon from to 6, to gaze upon the dreary arena from which their insatiable greed for appropriation has driven into wandering misery those countless thousands of their happy fellows who used to cheer and curse the Glants on their varying course to victory. Harlem, particularly, should boycott the despeilers of her Polo grounds.

The regular income of John D. Rocke-FELLER is twenty millions of dollars a year. That makes him the richest man in the United States, perhaps the very richest in the world. He is a Baptist.

It must be admitted that, though there have been a few small fights and a prodigious amount of scrambling among the Oklahoma ploneers, the great rush to the Territory that began on Monday last has been carried on with a marvellous degree of order and good humor. The correspondents of THE SUN have given many interesting facts on the subject. Vast bodies of claimants have waited in line to make filings for their quarter sections, and the land offices have been in full operation. At one town site 15,000 people had assembled on the day the Territory was opened, and before nightfall they had organized a town Government, elected officers, and laid out the streets. A score of newspapers have already been started, banks have been established, the Post Offices are doing business, and in very few places has there been any disturbance of the peace. The clergy are also on duty, and we hear of prayer meetings and other religious services. Altogether the spectacle of the settlement of Oklahoma during the past three days has been remarkable in many respects. The rush has been of a kind that has never had a parallel at the opening of any Western Territory, but many of its features have been highly creditable to the American people and to the bold pioneers of the West.

The military parade in New York on the 30th will be the grandest that has been seen by the present reperation - Alianta Constitution.

Yes, and it will go through in splendid shape if Messrs, Depew, Harrison, and Stores don't talk too long on the Sub-Treasury steps. It will have to wait for them and the people will have to wait for the parade.

A few days ago a Jewish club in Boston asked the learned Rabbi SCHINDLER to favor it with an address in the Jewish language. The correspondence on the subject has been be brought to believe much longer that it is published and it is interesting. The rabbi good for them or conducive to the prosperity gives two reasons for declining the invitation. In the first place, he objects to religious or race distinctions in the club. "The Jew." he says. ought not to separate himself from others or have such clubs of his own." Is the next place, he speaks scornfully of the language in which they had asked him to address them. He says: "I do not know that Jewish language which you mention as your idiom. There is not such a thing as a Jewish language. What you refer to is a jargon which only the unintelligent speak." Of course the Jewish club was stirred up by this letter of Rabbi Schindler. and the Secretary of the club, Mr. J. Finn, undertook to answer it. He spote of the literature of the Jewish language which the rabbi had described as mere jargen, and advised him to study the literature. He next went on to say: "I never apprehended that you would enter upon a criticism of the fewish language. but must now say that the jargon is as well worthy of being called a language as the Roumanian or Bulgarian, so long as six millions of people speak and write it." There is a personal allusion at the close of Mr. Finn's letter when he says to the rabbi: "Many of our members testify that you can speak the jargon as well as any of us," but this is unworthy of the debate. It is certain that the views entertained by many of our Jewish fellow citizen. upon this subject are in accordance with those set forth by Mr. Finn.

We have remarkable reports this year from the seal fisheries of Newfoundland. The season for eatching seals there runs through the months of March, April, and May, and the catch of the past two months is reported to be unprecedented. One vessel entered the harbor of St. Johns with 38,000 sonis aboard that had been captured within nineteen days; another took in 32,000, another 31,000, and several others almost as many. Judging from the car goes already delivered, it is estimated that the spring catch will number over 500,000, worth \$1.125,000. The soals are taken on the ice off the east and north coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and the principal species taken are the harp and hooded scals, which outnumber the square slipper and the detard. New York city is a big market for sealskins.

Senator Payne Not a Candidate Agata,

From the Courier America "I have not the slightest idea of standing for reelection," said Senator Payne of Ohib to day to a reporter, "even if the General Assembly be overwhelm ngly Democratic. I don't think that I am trushled just now with softening of the trait, and my cambel by for another term would imply just that. A mantike myself, who in two years when my term in the venate would expire, would be 81 years of age, should be willing to take a back as at and let younger men come to the front. A man at that age cannot be expected to do the work that the office entails. I know so he men who hold on, but they are mint for the duties of the place. No, no. I m out of the birth I shall grow on stace fully and put public life at the end of my present tree.

From the Indistruction of Jones The President has asked ex-Senato: Mahone to a conference on Virginia politica.

Head Bowaward. From the Atlantac Musiker es of poisoning by chloroform you must be parent to: a few memories of one lega-

Mark Twain's story. "The Prince and the has been dramatized at the author a request. by Edward H. House a journalist and writer of this city. and is now in course of preparation for the stage.

A CONGRESS OF WESTERN STATES. The Governor of Colorado Cries Aloud For Bigger Appropriations.

DENVER, April 24.-Gov. Cooper to-day issued a call for a Congress of influential men o the West to meet here this summer to take steps to insure the West getting its proper share of public money from Congress for internal and river improvements. In his call to the Governors of the Western States, Gov. Cooper says:

"The efforts to secure reservoirs for irrigation, to be built and operated by the Government, met with an appropriation of \$100,000 to do the preliminary work. Couple this with the thought that we had a Deep Water Convention last summer, at which it was decided to secure an appropriation from the Government for a deep harbor on the Texas coast, so that Denver would be to that port what Chicago is to New York—an inland distributing centre; and bear in mind that gigantic efforts will be put forth by the Eastern seaboard to prevent a rival deep harbor and to interiere with the expenditure of large sums for reservoirs; and bear in mind that every State west of the Missouri River is vitally interested in one of these projects, if not both; and also bear in mind that as in the case of California, which, in twenty-cight years, has paid the Federal Government \$50,000,000, and received back in permanent improvements only \$5,000,000, so Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and all other States west of the Missouri River have been similarly ignored or discriminated against in the vast river and harbor bills and in general appropriations by the Government.

"Gentlemen, has the time not come to call a Western Congress, and call It here, when there shall be organized a force so strong that we shall secure our just rights; whon, ignoring party lines, if need be, the West shall go to Washington a solid phalanx to demand that a deep harbor on the Texas Gulf shall be constructed, and that California shall not get merely a few thousand a year for improvements on the coast while the Atlantic coastreceives annually its millions, but shale require a fair portion and get it because backed by a united trans-Mississippi delegation. Then the irrigable lands of Colorado and New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Californis, capable of producing croos as great as those of New York State and all New England combined, shall have constructed by the general Government storage reservoirs that shall son repay a hundredfold the outlay necessary to make them." ment, met with an appropriation of \$100,000 to do the preliminary work. Couple this with the

A SOUTHERN COMPINATION.

The Republican Congressmen Want Some of the Office. From the Washington Post.

All the Southern Republican Congressmen remaining in Washington ma at Judge Houk's last night. They have had severa previous meetings within the past fortnight, and all for the same purpose—to see what can be done about the failure of the South to secure any offices of importance outside of those local places such as District Atorneys, Marshals, Collectors Postmasters, and the like which they could not help getting unless men were imported to fill them. But of the larger offices, just ose has gone to the South, and that was the Corean measure, which the man who re-

crived it did not want and declined.

The Southern Congression say that they have done everything in their power to make smooth sailing in the Southern appointments. They have concentrated their efforts upon three offces and one applicant for each of them. Whenever other Southerners have asked for these places they have been drawn off, so that there might be no conflict or embarrasement about Southern claims. They have backed the three men to the utmost, but have not succeeded in receiving a place for either one of them.

What to do if hey get no recognition now is the ques tion. The plan which meets with most favor is if they do not get their share of offices now to demand them from the liewe of Representatives next winter, when they will be in position to enforce their demands. If this plan isadopted the Southern Republicans will as to name the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House, the two best elices, and perhaps one more, and will refuse to go into the Republican caucus unless they can have them there are enough, and more than enough, of the

The proposition is aimed more at the Northern Con gressmen, who made combinations with each other thanit is against the President. It says to the North ern men that if they claim and get everything that the Preident has to give they will have to pay for it next fal. And they back their protest against being left ou be showing that one fourth of the popular vote for President Harrison came from the Southern States.

FERY PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY. The Nort of Ladies They Have in Nebraska

From the Nebratka State Journal. I see that some hypochrondriae has written a letter to the papers protesting against the vigorous

exercise now indulged in by young women, claiming that it gives them hands like those of hired men and partially destroys the beautiful outlines of their per-sons so deeply admired by men. He goes on to say that when a fellow wants a wife he doesn't look or ask for such accomplishments as the ability to ride a flery horse, drive in a tack with a rife ball, row a beat, or be a specialist in any sorobatic games. I used to reason in the same way years ago.

When I was a young man I married a girl who still abides with me. She was the daughter of an athlete, and from him she inherited a love for such unwomanly practices as bexing, walking, and so on, much to my anneyance. I used to tell her that she might be better employed reading her Bible; but she seemed to enjoy it, and I didn't want to be harsh. Well, one villainously cold winter I fell sick. I was stretched out on a bed suffering the agentes of the ladies and centiemen in the nether world, unable to move hand or foot

on a memorable morning a rap came to the door and my wife responded. When the portal was swung ajar she was confronted by a hig raw-boned tramp, who looked as strong as a draught horse. He assured her with a choice collection of imported and domestic onthe that he wanted something to est, and wanted it right away. Somewhat frightened at his manner, my wife endeavored to close the door, but he grasped her arm violently and prevented her. I was lying there like a corpse, unable to lift a hand, and you may imagine that my feelings were not botsterously hitarious. Well, what

free and pasted that tramp in the mouth with her left. Before he could figure out what struck him he caught her right on his neck and went over like a falling church. He came up pretty groggy and mad all ove but she wasn't through with him. She just lamme that tramp around the eyes and neck until he made sneak for the gate, looking as though he had been run through a corn sheller.
You bet I never said much more against athletic ex

ercise to my wife after that, and I have no sympathy for anybody who does rant on that quastion. I have two able and accomplished daughters at home and although they are as gentle and womanly as anybody's daugh ters, they can take care of themselves with more case than can a great many broad shouldered men I know.

Matthew and John.

John Sherman, John Sherman, that you should use me If I were not a clean-mouthed man, would make me

swear and cuss.

Who stood by you at Chicago and held your foes at bay, To whom should you be grateful, if not to Matthew Quay!

And would you break your promises and leave me in

the broth? John Sherman, John Sherman, you make me tired and We're both good politicians, we both believe the toils

Of faithful party workers should be paid for with the Then be good enough to tell me why 'tis your judgment awerves.

And what you mean by peaching in this way on my

know Ohio wants the earth, but she will have to wait Until some satisfaction is given to the Keystone State. John Sherman, John Sherman, I've got too much to do, I'll explain and you'll explain, and all will be explained. For our relations should not be henceforth considered

strained. John Sherman, John Sherman, perhaps the time'll come We shall have to stand together against that Hoosier

Nor would I hint a certain head is golting tumefied But there are indications and unfavorable signs, nd occasionally actions at which my hear; repines off, I ii be canded with you, and not hesitate to say That our little livester friend forgots the debt he owes to Quar.

Let him go on forget his friends, and do good to hi Until the soup is boiling about his little nose.

Let him forget for a month or two the men who pulled him through. All the more reason, Sherman, why men like me and Shouldn't quarrel with each other, but like wise and

wity men Just keep our weather eyes upon the form of Hoosie

But all the same, my Buckeye friend, don't try to eachre me. Or you may chance to find yourself very much up a tree We neither of us have to use a fan to keep off fles. And each of us can be as smart as l'other if he tries;

Shall it be love or hate. John, it's you that's to decide,

MR. HALSTEAD AND THE SENATE.

Senator Ingalla Gives an Explanation of

Interview with the benator in the Capital

Senator Ingails Gives an Explanation of Haistead's Rejection.

From an interview with the senator in the Capital-Commonweals.

The rules of the Senate forbid me to disclose what occurred in executive seasion, and I am not therefore at therity to say whether the names of those who voted against Mr. Haistead have been criterily reported or not the names of those who voted against Mr. Haistead have been criterily reported or not the claim that these spiezes to me to be very conclusively refuted by the comments that have been made is the newspapers upon the assertion of the Senats. Equally untenable is the assertion that these who opposed Mr. Haistead were governed by personal resentment or the instinct of reverge.

Mr. Haistead, for the past quarter of a century, has been distinguished for his denunciations of Reprolicau leaders whonever he differed with them in their orpinions of measures or of men. His denunciations of Grant, Lincoln. Logar, and others who have been illustricus in ama and in statesmanship are his criticus in ama and in statesmanship are his motives may have been good, but his judgment certainly has not been approved by the verdict of mankind.

In the Payne case in 1856 the question was not wisther the election in the Ohio Legislature seas nure or corrupt. It was one of law and of precedent only. Under the usages and the procedure of the Senate in similar cases three reports were made by the Senate committee to whom the subject was referred. A majority of the Republican members of the committee, consisting of Mosars. Evarts. Feller, and Logan, reported against an investigation of the Republican members of the Senate sustain the report.

Mr. Halstead immediately characterized the action of those Republicans who voted to sustain the

BETTER THAN A SEAT IN THE CABINET. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt Gets Into the Treasury by Express. From the Bufuto Courier.

Thomas C. Platt, President of the United States Express Company, has sent the following circular to national banks: UNITED STATES EFFRESS CONTANT, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 82 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 4, 1889. On April 1, 1889, the Treasury Department of the

United States entered into a contract with the United States Express Company whereby that company was constituted the exclusive agent of the Government for the transportation of all its moneys throughout the United States, superseding the Adama Express Com-pany; and in accordance with the terms of the contract the Government has assigned rooms in the Treasury Department building, Washington, D. C. to the United States Express Company for the transaction of this business, and the United States Express Company has organized a force of clerks in the Treasury Department ouilding, and a special service of messengers, and fire and burgiar proof safes, on express trains be tween all points, for the expeditions and safe transportation of the Government treasures carried under the contract, and in connection with this service are prepared to offer exceptional facilities to bankers. brokers, and others, for transportation of moneys and valuables with security and despatch; are in post bandle satisfactorily all express business to and from the Treasury Department, whether embraced in the contract or not, and respectfully request national banks to forward by United States Express all mutilated currency sent to Washington for redemption, and order returns therefor shipped by the United States Express; and those that have not already filed an order with the Comptroller of the Currency to ship their currency b United States Express are requested to sign the enclosed order on the Comptroller of the Currency to ship all their incomplete national bank notes and other our rency by the United States Express Company, and send the order to the Treasury Department agent, United States Express Company, Washington, D. C., by mail, in the envelope enclosed, to be filed with the Comptrolle. of the Currency, and by this means secure all the advantages the United States Express Company can offer in rates and service as exclusive agent of the Government. Respectfully. T. C. Platt, President. ment Respectfully.

Only One Living Ex-President,

From the Washington Post.

A knot of gentlemen were discussing 1892 tics at Chamberlin's yesterday. "Wouldn't it be a good idea," asked one, " to nominat he two living ex-Presidents against each other !" "There are no two living ex-Presidents," said a well

Why, yes, Hoyes and Cleveland." 'Hayes, eir," said the Republican, warmly, "is not an ex-President and is not living. He is the deadest man in America."

A Warm Day at Key West. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"The hottest day that I ever experienced, said Paul Mercler, "was during the summer of 1850 while aboard a ship at Key West. Fla. The sun beamer gone out in the kitchen, and, as I was hungry, I procured several fresh eggs, and put them on the deci The dock was covered with pitch which was boiling with the heat from the sun. In less than five minutes my eggs were cooked hard. This story may seem incredible, but it is true.

A Great Question of Music.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the enlightenment of the correspondent who says. "The writer of the article published in THE SCN of the 19th inst., headed 'No America at the Centennial,' is eviently not aware that that music was composed by Beethoven." The best authority extant is the American Cyclopædia, from which I quote: ""God Fave the Queen." is attributed to Dr. John

Bull organist of Queen Elizabeths Chapel. About the period of the discovery of the gunpowder plot he composed and played it on a small organ before the King and it was first called 'God Save Great James, Ot King. It was published for the first time in 1742." The same indisputable suthority informs me that "Bee-thoven was born Dec. 24, 1773." Thus find the air was published liftly one years before Brethoven was born. Yes, it appeared in print in 1742. This y four years before time the British ruled as it was the national hymn of America.

time the British ruled us it was the national hymn of America.

However, when our independence was achieved in 1770, it ceased to be the American national hymn, until in 1886, it was published as "America, National Hymn," in "The B ston Academy." When the New York schutzen Corps visited Germany in 1885, and were entertained in Berlin by Emperor Whilam on the Foorth of July, they sang the American national hymn to the music of "1901 Nave the Queen, which in Germany, and in fact, all through Europe, is known as the English national anthem. It is the suly time which brings the British is the first the American shave been singing it for more than asif a century as their national aric, because the Boston time book calls it "America, National Hymn.

The idea of adopting the national air of our enemy in 1776, also in 1882, and singing it on every public occasion as the American national hymn is too humili

The idea of adopting the national air of our enemy in 1776, also in 1863, and singing it on avery public oc casion as the American national hymn is too humili ating and I trust the powerful chorus in Madison spilars. April 38 will not more the grand Washington centennia by singing the masse of tiod Save the Queen' because it has been called "America."

Nouth superidous musical feath line ray been practiced on any nation as this perpetuated by the publishers and compilers of The associationaction, when they inserted in their book the further matterials by the publishers and called II America, National Mytim. TROY, April 21, 1888.

Over ta Brooklyn. Mrs. Pierpont Street-My dear, I wish you'd

get tickets for the mattuce this afternoon, and come home early and take me.
Mr. Pierrom Sirvet—I can't do that very well to day,
but 'I't tell you what I'll do. I'll take you to prayer
meeting to night.

Twas Ouly His Cont. From the chicago Herald.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAR.

The two gayest cities on the globe, New York and Paris are both energed just now in preparing to cele-brate great events in their history that roth piace a cen-tury are. Some of our citizens who have recently been in Paris give wonderful accounts of the grandeur of the spectacles that will be seen there within the next ten days and for months atterward. There is already a days and for months are variety in the city among swarm of exhibitors and visitors in the city among whom are many Americans, and the various countries of South America are especially well represented. The Parisians have had experience in great exhibitions, and they are managing the exhibition of 1889 in a way which shows that they know how to do it.

The female suffragists of this city are agon over the The female suffragists of this city are agon over the State Convention of their party that will be opened here to morrow. Some of the most renowned female champions of their cause will be on hand, and those who are fond of elequence can enjoy torrents of it at the resonate to be held in the afternoon and in the evening. Among the leaders who are to be prominent on the platform of Masonic Hall is Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has reached her prime at the age of three acore and ten and who has rendered oratorical service to the female suffrage party for the past forty years, or since the New York Convention of 1849. There will be no other speaker at

It is now an assured fact that the funds of the Habnemann Hospital will be greatly enlarged by the Centennial fair that is yet in progress. The ladies who do business there display rare tact in raising the needed dollars.

The people of Jersey City are pleased over the pro-The people of Seriesy City are pleased over the pros-pect of the establishment of a great free public fibrary, and over the Mayor's appointment of a Hoard of Trus-tees for it. The big city across the river has been laggard in securing such an institution of the kind as is needed, but it is hoped that in a short time it will have a free fountain of knowledge worthy of the name.

The actual loss sustained by the companies whom poles have been ruthlessly removed during the past weak in accordance with Mayor Grant's orders is very weak in accordance with mayor trant's orders is very large. Most of the fine large poles on Forty-second street for instance were almost new and had been recently erected. The poles alone cost over \$100 apiece, and the work of putting them up and stringing the wires cost at least half as much again. Considering the loss of material and the extra work imposed on the loss of material and the extra work imposed on the companies, it is a small estimate to flaure their pecuniary damage at \$101(00). There is much more to come, however, and this sum is likely to be very small in comparison to the ultimate burden put upon them.

Some people in town who are moving their worldly possessions this spring think they are having a presty tough time, but how would they like to be in the shoes of the Brooklyn family which moved out to East New fork the other day ! Hefore the housewife got into the new house she was tackled at the gate by three milk-men, who presented their cards and solicited her pat-ronage. The door bell jingled all day, and milkman after milkman presented his compliments until they numbered thirteen. Between the milkmen were inter-spersed butchers, bakers, grocers, and candlestick mak-ers. Milk dealers have the strongest competition to contend with of any other industry in Brooklyn. Marvelle Cooper, the new Appraiser, is well known to

the older "boys" of the party as a chum of President Arthur and the Union League Club men of a dozen rears ago. In those days Cooper possessed a story about a bear that he saw up in Vermont. He did nothing clue but tell that bear story for years. If he is reminded of it and gots to telling it again at the Appraiser's stores one administration will not be enough for the yarn. It one administration will not be enough for the yarn.
will have to be finished by means of a reappointmen The curious thing about it is that it is the only very long story that is funny from end to end. A new idea that is taking with all sorts of people all

over the city is that of building private reviewing stands inside the buildings so that the greatest num-ber that can possibly see out of the windows can be ac-commodated. In scores of cases there is no room for commodated. In scores of cases there is no room for stands in front of the buildings, or permits would have to be gotten for them, while if they are put up indoors no one's leave is required. The preparations for the centennial at Washington square are the most beautiful thus far. The great tri-umphal arch, designed by Mr. Stanford White and erected at private cost, looks like massive stone, and

the view of the park through it in one direction, and of the avenue in the other, is surpassingly beautiful. The great trees around which the stand for spectators is built make that the most beautiful of all the re wiewing places in town. When the flounder, the tomcod, the blackfish, the carp. the trout, the North River shad, the mackers, and other varieties of fish are to be seen in the market it

is absurd for any New Yorker to say that he cannot find a kind of food to suit his taste. The centennial is going to work trouble for the Brook lyn people who want to move on May 1. Every truck has been rented by New York speculators for the cule bration. The trucks will be rigged up with seats and places in them will be sold to persons desiring to view the parade. A gentleman who intended to move on May I told the reporter that he was unable to get a truck at any price. He cannot get into the house he has leased antil then, and his present landlord insists upon his get

ting out promptly.
"I don't see exactly what to do." he said; "but I've come to the conclusion that I will stay where I am until this celebration is over, and let the landlord dispussed

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Another heir to the house of Battenberg is expected about the let of May.
"The Black Virgin," by Antonin Mercie, is an expected

sensation at the Salon.

Henry Jupp, whom all old cricketers in this country have known in professional teams, has died aged 4%.

The heavy edged tool manufacturers of Birmingham and South Staffordshire have formed a syndicate for the

advancement of prices.

In the House of Commons steeplechase, no member to ride less than thirteen stone, Mr. Cyril Flower won riding without a saddle. The sister of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lady Wimborn

The size of the Lord Handoiph Churchill, Lady Wimborns, is about to attempt a political salon, for the benefit of ber brother as much as anything else.

The Castle of Meyerling, where Crown Prince Rudolph shot himself, will become a convent of Carmelite nuns, the death chamber becoming a chapel.

The report is put forward pretty boldly that the

rarovitch will be betrothed to the Princess Anastasis

the third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

A circular has just been issued by the French Botanical Society inviting foreign botanists to take part in the Sotanical Congress to be held at Paris in August next. In spite of the attacks of Canon Taylor and Mr. Caipa the income of the Church Missionary Society for the year just closed will be larger than in any previous year. The report steadily gains credence that Mr. William R. Fanderbilt will lease Stafford House, and that he will

buy the art treasures and pictures not held as helrlooms Out of thirty Justices of the Peace whom the Bari of Rosebery, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wes Lothian, has appointed to the magistracy, three are workingmen.

John Bright's fortune, instead of being £750,000 was but \$150,000. He left no public legacion it being his

opinion that the support of public institutions should come from the living.

The British Consul at Havre says that the complaints of British shipmasters against the British tars are con-stant. He has heard Captains say frequently, "Give me Norwegians, Swedes, or Germans, but no English sailor for me." They have their old-time ability as seamen but are drunken and insubordinate.

The London payements which strike every visitor from this side of the water as so perfect are receiving a tremendous amount of local abuse now. Wood and asphalt are too slippery: macadam can't stand the may wear. The opinion is freely heard that London has not yet solved the problem of street pavements and seems as far off from it as ever."

The House of Lords have decided a very interesting are concerning the privileges of publications. The de fendant in a chancery suit published a portion only of the Judge's charge as a vindication of himself, and the plaintiff sued for libel. The final decision held portion of a Judge's charge published alone is no privileged, and the plaintiff recovered.

The famous English yacht Sleuthhound is made re-

sponsible for a fearful amount of extravagance in th bankrupter proceeding in the case of Lord Francis Cecil, son of the Marquis of Excise Lord Francis's wife brought him £00,000, and his father allowed him an income of £20,000, but it had all gone through enter taining on the Sleathhound, his only extravegance.

A bill brought into Parisament by Mr. Sidney Suston. called the "Housing of the Working Classes bill proposes to confer upon the London Common Council the power to buy land and build dwellings for the use "workmen engaged in the industry of the area it fep resents" in order to provide money for this porpose, there will be a rearrangement of land taxes private gardens being increased in valuation.

of Sir Charles Russell's great sneech in the Paris case Labouchere remarks "1. It will place Sir Charles in the very first rank of English interature. 2 It will also the masses of this country, who, as a general rule don possess libraries and would not read them if they and their first real insight into Irish history. If I will carry home role. Furthermore that this is a minor point, there is always a possibility that it may produce some effect upon the Commissioners.

Mr. condetone's estimate of Dante, expressed after & paper read by the Bishop of Bishon at the Duke of West minsters house. Instanted this "I wish to hear test mony with the Bishop as far as language can, to the degree of magnitude and the importance of his works which can hard y be possible to exaggerate upon theme has a piece absolutely alone in the whole compass of what is called interature, and I do not think that If many write who can compete with Danie in what ralleducated tower. In my opinion, these off of Datie he a very scripts matter entailings serious residu "Robert, dear, what is a ing?"
"A jag? I don't know. Maria.
"Mrs. Jones says that her his band told her that be saw you down town with your jag on."
"Oh yes I see. He meant my box overcoat it is sometimes called a jag."

Is a very serious matter entailing a serious report stability. Every thinking person who gives house! "I that study cannot during the sludy but feel preferable that study cannot name and the lessons which the justice of Danie convey to humanity."